

DC GAZETTE

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NOVEMBER 1975

GUTTING THE ANC's

STERLING Tucker, who has never been very interested in neighborhood councils, has introduced a measure establishing the council's "duties and responsibilities." Although the legislation picks up many of the recommendations of the ANC task forces, it also includes a number of Tucker-style sleepers aimed at gutting the future development of the councils.

Prime among these is a provision that "No advisory neighborhood commission shall operate programs." This not only is a step backwards from the congressional act establishing the ANCs, which contains no such prohibition, but conflicts with it, since the act expressly authorizes ANCs to spend public funds for neighborhood welfare and betterment. In other words, the congressional act was written so that the ANCs might evolve into true neighborhood government, while Tucker's bill is designed to prevent it -- by limiting the councils to an advisory role. Such a prohibition, for example, would prevent an NC from using its funds to provide neighborhood bus service or programs for the elderly in lieu of spending the money on staff for itself. There are many programs that an ANC might wish to initiate using either public or privately raised funds and Tucker's ban would accomplish no purpose other than his obvious intent to keep the NCs as weak as possible for as long as possible.

There are other important hooks in Tucker's proposal. While NCs are permitted to solicit funds from private sources they are prohibited from incorporating. Incorporating as a tax exempt organization makes fund-raising considerably easier. Its prohibition serves no purpose, and neither does the ban against councils' seeking funds from federal agencies without council approval.

While the Tucker bill permits councils to affiliate on a ward level, the law prohibits ward level meetings from taking place until ANC meetings on the issues involved have been held. Further, all ward meetings require 14 days notice. While this makes sense as a general principle, it effectively prevents ward action on a matter that comes up on short notice -- such as emergency legislation by the city council or some arbitrary, sudden action of the executive branch of the city government.

In addition, the Tucker bill states that "No Advisory Neighborhood Commission shall affiliate with city-wide groups." This is designed to prevent a citywide coalition of NCs from developing as an independent power force with which the city government would have to deal. It also would prevent ANCs from affiliating with issue-oriented groups like the Citywide Housing Coalition or DC Power. Such a restriction offers no advantage to anyone other than power-greedy officials at the District Building.

(Please turn to page 2)

DON'T MISS OUR
XMAS CATALOG

AS we noted in the last issue there are several races in the school board campaign that are of considerable importance. The Gazette urges its readers in Ward Four to turn out for Hilda Mason, who has been one of the best members of the school board. We also endorse the re-election of Betty Kane, at-large, and President Virginia Morris of Ward Seven, both of whom have displayed great sanity over the chaotic year the school system has been through.

We also endorse Anton Wood in Ward Six. This is a difficult choice since Wood is running against Dick Brown, someone whom we had previously endorsed in school board elections. We feel, however, that Wood would make the better school board member. It's too bad that the progressive vote will be split in this ward. We like them both.

Hard Days At the Post

THE Washington Post is a big corporation. Not just in DC where it is high on the list of private employers, but in the nation as well where it keeps respectable company with the giants of industry. Thinking of it as just another newspaper is like describing IBM as a typewriter company.

Its leading corporate role in DC and significant national one is useful to keep in mind as one attempts to understand the latest Post strike and the unusual vehemence with which the pressmen took out their displeasure with management. For, moral questions aside, the Post has showed that not only was it big enough to withstand a strike, it was well-enough cushioned to take multi-million dollar destruction of its plant in stride. If anything, the pressmen underestimated what it would take to stop the Post.

The Post Newspaper Guild unit, which apparently conducts its union business the way it writes its pieces, declined to go along with the strike. It was appalled by the destruction of the presses;

After Sizemore

Some Big Questions to Answer

JAMES THURBER wrote a story once about a bear that used to get drunk on fermented honey. Every evening after his round of the bars he would come home and beat his wife, knock his children around, break furniture and finally fall exhausted on the floor. Then one day he reformed and became a vigorous advocate of abstention. He would go around to the bars and preach his message and by the time he was through with an evening's work he would be so revved up that he would come home, beat up his wife, knock his children around, break furniture and finally fall exhausted on the floor. Thurber's moral was that it is just as bad to lean too far over backwards as it is to fall flat on your face.

The tale comes to mind in the wake of the tortuous process of relieving ourselves of Ms. Sizemore. It took so long and was so painful in no small part because the school board -- anxious not to appear drunk with power -- leaned so far over backward in its efforts to be fair to the superintendent that it almost landed flat on the floor anyway. Sizemore and her attorney took excruciating advantage of every protection offered her by the board creating a mock battle over process that almost obscured the substance of the fight.

The school board got its case before the public in a meaningful way only twice: once when it submitted its seventeen charges against the superintendent and again when hearing officer Herbert Reid upheld thirteen of the charges. The rest of the time it was strictly show biz and in the matter of strutting through the media, Sizemore looked like Liza Minelli in audition with a bunch of rejects from the Miss America contest.

It was, in fact, because of the board's assiduous attention to fairness (part of the testimony in the case was literally heard twice) that the board was put in the position of seeming unfair. The public, the media and the city council lost sight of the fact that the superintendent was the employee of the board, that the relationship was not parallel to that of the mayor and city council and that, with due process, the board had the right to get rid of a superintendent it couldn't work with and get one it could.

That the board showed a disheartening
(Please turn to page 2)

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SUMMARY OF THE TUCKER BILL ON ANC's

- 1) 30 days written notice of District Government actions or proposed actions shall be given by mail to each ANC. This includes actions of the council, executive branch or independent agencies and covers grant applications, comprehensive plans, requested or proposed zoning changes, variances, public improvements, licenses or permits of significance to the affected areas, the executive budget and city goals comments, proposed changes in government service delivery and the opening of any proposed facility in the affected area.
- 2) Each ANC shall consider these proposed actions in a public meeting and forward written recommendations to the council, the mayor and appropriate agencies. The law states that the recommendations of the ANC's "shall be given great weight."
- 3) The mayor shall provide each ANC with census and agency operating data for the ward within which the ANC is located and shall develop comprehensive plans, operating budgets and capital budgets on a ward basis by fiscal year 1978. The law does not provide for the information to be broken down by census tract or by ANC.
- 4) ANCs may lobby and present their views to any federal or district agency but shall not have power to bring suit against such agencies.
- 5) Each ANC may initiate its own proposals for government action which proposals "shall in general be reviewed and acted upon by the appropriate district government entity within five months or their submission." It is not clear what "in general" means.
- 6) ANCs shall have access to government officials and official documents and public data that are "material to the exercise of its development of recommendations."
- 7) ANCs shall file an annual report summarizing important problems in their areas; priorities; recommendations for action; recommendations for improvements in the operation of ANCs; a financial report and a summary of ANC activities. Minority reports may be filed.
- 8) No ANC shall operate programs. (This is one of the most objectionable parts of this bill.)

- 9) ANCs may solicit funds from private sources but may not solicit or accept funds from a federal or DC agency except with the approval of the council. (This is also an objectionable section.)
- 10) ANCs shall, where appropriate, constitute the citizen advisory mechanism required by federal statute.
- 11) There shall be a town meeting in each ANC area at least four times a year to hear citizens views on problems and on proposed DC actions affecting the area. The views of the citizens shall be incorporated in positions taken by the ANCs.
- 12) Each ANC shall meet at least once a month in public session. Meeting places shall be varied.
- 13) No ANC shall be entitled to incorporation. (This limits the independent fundraising ability of the ANCs.)
- 14) In ANCs where the population consists of more than 10% Hispanic, Chinese or other minority persons or persons of alien status, there shall be a standing committee to advise on the special needs of these minorities.
- 15) ANCs shall form an advisory group of business men and business women within its area to assist it "in arriving at informed decisions on any matter directly affecting the business communities."
- 16) ANCs may affiliate with other ANCs at the ward level. Prior to such ward level meetings, however, there must be ANC Meetings dealing with the issues to be brought up at the ward meeting. Affiliated ANCs shall have no powers other than those which their constituent commissions shall have agreed upon not inconsistent with the act. There must be 14 days notice of any ward level meeting.
- 17) ANCs shall involve representatives of other neighborhood groups in the work of its standing or special committees.
- 18) No ANC shall affiliate with city-wide groups.
- 19) Two youths between the ages of 13 and 18 shall be elected from each single member district by the youths in that area to constitute the Youth's Advisory Board to the ANC.

ANC Cont'd

These are some of the worst provisions of the Tucker bill, provisions that reveal Tucker's basic contempt for the neighborhood council concept. There are other undesirable sections as well. There's a good deal of weasel-wording in the bill. For example, it says:

"Each Advisory Neighborhood Commission may initiate its own proposals for District Government action, which proposals shall in general be reviewed and acted upon by the appropriate District government entity within five months of their submission."

What does "in general" mean? Probably not much.

Then there is the notice provision. Thirty days written notice is to be given the NCs of pending government action. The notice is to be by mail. Will the city use the DC Register as it does for other notices? If so, the 30 days notice will be substantially shortened by the often-delayed publication of that infamous document. There is also the question of whether the prohibition against ANCs suing the government is wise.

In short, the Tucker bill needs a careful review by citizen groups if they are not to get considerably less than they had bargained for. The bill has a lot that is good in it (see elsewhere this issue for a full description) but the bad provisions are serious enough to bring into question the council's good faith if it were to pass the measure as is. Neighborhood groups will have to fight vigorously to prevent the chairman and council from emasculating what could be the city's best hope for political change.



DICK Brown is a citizen of the District whom I have known for many years. He has worked in the area of education and has contributed to the educational welfare of the children of this city. As far back as 1968, when I was a member of the Board of Education, he was instrumental in helping to solve many of the problems that arose in the public schools.

I think that there is no doubt that with his vigilance and perseverance he has learned very much about the machinations of education in this city and methods of dealing with the many problems crying for solution. Mr. Brown would make an excellent member of the Board of Education.

He is knowledgeable about the entire city -- knows it well and is well known in and by its government.

I endorse Dick Brown as a candidate for Ward Six representative on the Board of Education.

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilmember at Large

TOO many questions have been raised by the Environmental Protection Agency about the \$10 million resource recovery

center at Lorton for it to proceed as proposed. Either it should be more thoroughly studied or its capital and operating costs should be financed solely by revenue bonds, letting the bond market take the risk if it cares to.

WILLIAM K. SCHEIRER
President, Kalorama Citizens Assn.

Schools Cont'd

lack of chutzpa in going about its unpleasant but necessary task and that it entangled itself in the legal complexities of the case is unfortunate but in a way actually reflects credit upon the board majority. It just shows they are not very good politicians, which is the type of school board member a lot of people say they want. At long last, they had the sense to turn to someone of such uncommon wisdom as Herbert Reid to get them out of the mess. Reid did his thing in his usual manner: he once again made an important contribution with a skill matched only by the dignity and unself-serving manner with which he went about it.

Now it's back to business and the thing that should worry us now is whether the board can get into the habit. The Sizemore affair has left a great number of important matters hanging -- from the teacher contract to equalization to the little matter of where the hell the textbooks, papers and pencils are this year. The board, with or without Barbara Sizemore, has an almost fatal attraction for irrelevant matters (such as stating policies that its budget doesn't permit it to carry out) or for matters that have substance but down the line a bit in

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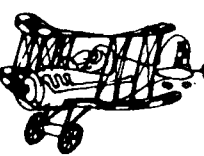
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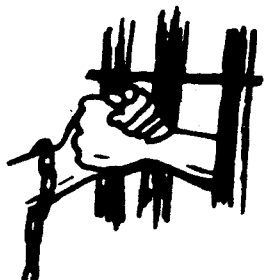
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importance from, say, the matter of resolving the personnel chaos in the system. In this latter category we have been treated in the last year to discussions of the DC Youth Orchestra, the contract with Hawthorne School and the quality of peas in the school dining halls.

None of these matters should be ignored, but we can't help wondering when the board will find time to consider some other questions or, indeed, if it knows which questions to ask. Perhaps the first order of business should be for the board to publicly list all the problems the school system has not been able to solve over the past twenty years, despite the variables of an appointed and an elected board, a gaggle of different superintendents, a steady stream of elections with their promises of change and enough consultant reports to fill all the places on school library bookshelves. Having made its list, the board might find that Henry Passow's comment about the city's approach to improving reading also applied to its own business. Passow, one of the few consultants to the system worth his contract, commented: "Doing the same thing, but doing it harder, would scarcely seem promising."

But that's been the local tradition despite the parade of new board members and new superintendents: doing the same thing but doing it harder. It seems a good time to try something different. Really different.

But to go somewhere else, it helps to know where you are. First, we must consider the common presumption that the DC schools are bad and getting worse. As a generality, it is undoubtedly true that the schools are substandard but it is questionable whether they are as bad as many think and even less likely that they are getting worse. We know, for example, that children at the lower grades in the system are reading at above the big city norms. That advantage lessens as they grow older and by junior high they are lagging well behind other cities (granted that the tests are biased, the age differentiation in results appears at least somewhat independent of this bias).

We also can find many case studies of schools where good things are happening. Why are they happening at those schools and not at others? We haven't really tried to find out. If one goes into the pit of the system, a typical junior high, as Anne Chase did a few issues back, one discovers things going on that conflict with our supposition that such schools are irredeemably bad.

There is another sign. Whites have traditionally been the strongest critics of the public schools and have had the greatest option to bail out of the system. This year, however, as the general population of the schools has declined (largely due to demographic changes among blacks), most schools in predominantly white Ward Three have gone up in population. Obviously, the economy has had something to do with this, but more seems to be involved.

Right now, there are only intimations of improvement but the whiff is strong enough to demand some investigation of what is going on in the school system that is right and how that rightness could be spread around a bit more and a bit faster.

If the school system has bottomed out, or is doing so, neither the board nor the central administration can take much credit. There is too little that either has done to explain it. More likely the change that has come is the product of two factors:

- The lack of leadership at the top has created a certain amount of de facto decentralization. You may not be able to get supplies and teachers may be transferred at midnight, but at least, if you care about curriculum or new programs, you know that everyone downtown would be too busy to interfere.
- As the longterm economic situa-

tion of DC residents has improved, especially that of the black majority, the expectations of parents (particularly of blacks with less financial capability to jump to private schools and still facing housing discrimination in the suburbs) has increased. Contrary to the big man theory of history (to which, Barbara Sizemore, among many others, appeared to subscribe) many of the most important changes occur not because of charismatic leadership or governmental policy but because of the tide of mass expectations, needs and actions. The school system will get better simply because more and more people need it to.

This is not to say that we can forget leadership and governmental decisions. Rather than rely upon the aggregate effect of community demand to upgrade the schools it is important to do the things that will meet the demand in the shortest time possible. To accomplish this, the board, superintendent, city government, and parents need to ask some hard and even wild questions. Among them:

Do we need a superintendent, school board or central administration? There are few elements of a good school that require support from a centralized administration. St. Albans and Sidwell Friends get on very well without the Presidential Building. Thousands of small town and rural school districts thrive without the elaborate super-structure imposed on big city school systems. It is, in fact, a major characteristic of the most troubled schools in the country that they are run by a pyramidal structure built upon the myth that large conglomerations of people can't function effectively unless they are organized under a pile of sub-sub-chiefs, sub-chiefs, sub-assistants to the chief, associate chiefs and, of course, one big chief. We pay a tremendous price for accepting this myth in education. Although education largely revolves around a series of relationships between individual teachers and groups of students it is presently the case in the DC system that only 42% of the schools' budget is devoted to classroom instruction (down from 44% the previous year despite all the talk of PACTS and "decentralization").

Where does the rest of this money go? Some of it goes for things like food service (3%) and building maintenance (15%) that are necessary but not necessarily more efficiently carried out by a centralized administration. There is probably not one school in the city that would have any significant number of broken windows if the schools could simply go out and get them repaired when they break. Instead, in the name of efficiency, the windows remain broken as the repair request winds its weary way through the Presidential Building and on to the District Building.

A centralized administration is also supposed to provide efficiency in the purchase and distribution of supplies and textbooks. The central administration has proved this year to be nearly completely inefficient in this regard. The books and supplies simply didn't arrive. But even as they finally do, can the system really maintain that it is providing the most supplies at the best price or that the right books are getting to the right places? Whatever discount the system obtains has to be itself discounted by the sizable cost of maintaining a staff in order to order supplies in this fashion. Further schools must order all their books well in advance of the school year with no kitty retained for late developments such as a sudden increase in population in a particular class. One result of this sort of ordering is that there are unexpectedly burgeoning 7th and 8th grades in Northwest without adequate textbooks.

On the other hand, having ordered well in advance, there is no guarantee when the books and materials will come or if they will come at all. It appears to be the case that a certain portion of school requests, either through inefficiency or intent, are ultimately unfilled.

The money does not revert to the school although it is allegedly that school's money, but rather provides a handy pocket of funds for the central administration to cover mid-year overspending.

Centralized ordering presents still another obstacle: the centralized catalog. Not only is an imaginative teacher or principal prevented from seeking materials outside of the big corporation textbook and learning kit market but the system can produce some ludicrous results. The principal of the school for the blind has to order her books through the central catalog and then have brailers translate them since books for the blind are not included on the centralized list.

Add to all this the infinite incompetence of the Presidential Building in handling personnel matters, the difficulties in obtaining a school bus for a field trip out of the centralized transportation facility and the traditional chaos in fiscal affairs and one must eventually ask whether the problem is simply that we don't have the right person on top of the system or whether we have the wrong system in the first place.

Why not try something different? Why hire a superintendent at all? Hire a business manager to handle fiscal problems and a lawyer to take care of legal ones for the system, then hand out the whole rest of the Presidential Building to the six regional offices to be run by regional superintendents selected by elected regional school boards. Close the damn place up or turn it over to the University of DC for classrooms. But why, for the love of children, continue to burden 120,000 public school students and thousands of teachers with an institution so manifestly incapable of doing what it is supposed to do?

With regional boards and superintendents the citywide board could function as a state board of education handling the esoteria with which such boards must deal. The business of running the schools could be turned over to administrations and boards that would have the capability, time and interest to now deeply and specifically what was going on in their schools.

Why must teachers be retained on the basis of seniority? The present teacher's union contract represents an agreement between two parties -- the teachers and the administration-- against a third: parents and children. This is not a question of unionism, of the right to organize for better pay and working conditions, or even of the right to strike. But parents have rights, too, and at present they are effectively excluded from the negotiations. The seniority principal for job retention, particularly in a school system whose enrollment is projected to drop every year for the next five years at least, is completely at odds with what parents should want and rightfully demand. A teacher is not an assembly-line worker or a truck driver but a professional in one of the most creative and crucial jobs in the community. To apply assembly line unionism to the teaching profession not only adversely affects the student, it should be repugnant to teachers as well. What impetus is there for doing your best when you know your job security hangs on the number of more senior teachers (good or bad-- it doesn't matter now) who want your job? What chance is there to bring new blood into the system in the next five years if enrollments continue to drop and the old crew hangs on?

From the parents' and childrens' point of view it is an absurd situation, made more so by the fact that they had no role in creating it and are, in fact, excluded from participation. Perhaps we have to organize into a union, too, and win our bargaining rights, but in any event, a major item of business for every PTA in the city should be an attack on the anti-children job protection provisions in the union contract. In their place, there needs to develop a system under which teachers work for

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WAITING FOR FORD

JEFF MALETTA

FOR the past two months a delegation representing the traditional leaders of the Oglala Sioux have been in Washington trying to meet with President Ford. The delegation, which is led by Chief Frank Fools Crow and is composed of representatives from each of the six districts of South Dakota's Pine Ridge Reservation, came to the capital to seek presidential intervention to end the abuses of power which they claim have led to the violence on and near their reservation. The South Dakota congressional delegation has written to Ford requesting a meeting at which the chiefs might present their case, and a memo submitted to the American Indian Policy Review Commission of the Congress recommended such as meeting as "beneficial." But, as this is written, the White House has refused to see the group. Instead, the chiefs have been directed to confer with Dr. Theodore Marrs, a special assistant to the president on human resources.

The appointment of Dr. Marrs to meet with the delegations has not led to fruitful discussions. The chiefs, maintaining that they are representatives of a sovereign nation recognized by treaty, have refused to meet with Marrs personally, and insist that only the President and Secretary of State are of sufficient rank to hear them. In their places, they have sent their aides to meet with the presidential assistant. Marrs has refused to meet for substantive discussion with the lesser members of the delegation.

The delegation, formally known as the representatives of the Oglala Treaty Council, is not a small band of radical troublemakers, as some opponents claim. They are not affiliated with the American Indian Movement, although they share some of the same goals. The delegates say they represent the full-blooded native Americans who have chosen to maintain their traditional institutions and patterns of life on the reservations. The chiefs complain that external pressure for reservation lands coupled with corruption in the elected tribal government and the Bureau of Indian Affairs is threatening the existence of the traditional people. The Oglalas have the support in their appeal of other Sioux nations, of the Iroquois Confederacy, and of the National Congress of American Indians, whose executive committee urged the president to meet with the chiefs as soon as possible.

Some members of Congress have proved more accessible. In addition to the South Dakota congressional delegation, the Oglalas have presented their case to over seventy senators and representatives, and have received the support of the Congressional Black Caucus.

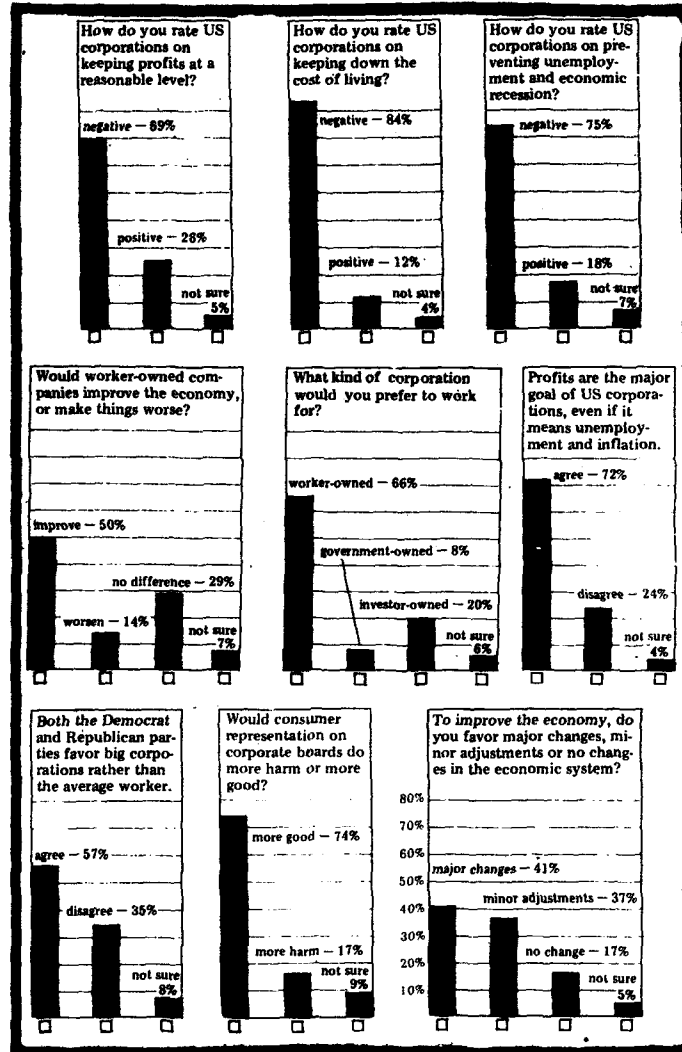
The chiefs and the Oglala people they represent want to ask the president to enforce the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868. The representatives now in Washington are descendants of those leaders of the Sioux Nation who signed that treaty which ended the lengthy but inconclusive warfare on the north central plains. The treaty established that a tract of land now comprising the western half of South Dakota, "shall be . . . set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named." The United States further agreed that "no persons except officers, agents, and employees of the Government designated to do so (the Indian Agents). . . shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory. . . ." The United States agreed to prosecute any outsiders who encroached on the Indian domain. Additional lands bordering the

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TOPICS

NO 4

NOVEMBER 1975



Ready for a change

A PUBLIC opinion poll commissioned by the People's Bicentennial Commission has found that in every major category of business performance except one, U.S. firms were given a negative rating by those surveyed. And by a plurality of 49 to 45 percent, according to the poll, Americans agreed that "big business is the source of most of what is wrong in this country today."

The recently released poll, a nationwide telephone survey of 1,209 Americans, focused on issues relating to the country's economic system and possible alternatives. The data was accumulated by Hart Research Associates, a firm which includes among its clients the Washington Post, CBS News election analysis, and 17 gubernatorial and senate candidates. Peter D. Hart, head of the firm, boasts a more than 85 percent success rate in past surveys.

The study revealed that most Americans give business a negative rating in the following areas: keeping profits at a reasonable level, providing good quality products, enabling people to make full use of their abilities, having concern for the individual, keeping down the cost of living, safeguarding the health of workers and consumers, and preventing unemployment and inflation.

In only one major category did U.S. business receive a positive rating -- in paying good wages. And even in that area 41 percent of those surveyed felt that wages are inadequate.

Backing up these strong anti-business sentiments, 49 percent of those polled called for "a new political movement to challenge the influence of big business." Thirty-three percent of the public also agreed that "the capitalist system itself has reached its peak in terms of performance and is now on the decline." Only 20 percent thought that the system is still getting better."

A small 17 percent of the public favored "keeping the economic system as it is and allowing it to straighten itself out," while 37 percent favored minor adjustments, and a plurality of 41 percent called for "making major adjustments to try things that have never been tried before."

Asked to choose between private ownership of business, government ownership, or "companies in which the stock is owned by the employees who appoint their own management to run the company's operations," a resounding 66 percent favored companies owned and controlled by employees. Twenty percent voted for private ownership and 8 percent for government control.

In addition to employee ownership, an overwhelming 74 percent favored "a plan whereby consumers in local communities are represented on the boards of companies that operate in their local region." Only 17 percent opposed the plan.

Perhaps most significant was that the survey revealed a turnabout in the "you can't fight City Hall" attitude of many people. While 49 percent of those surveyed felt that there is little or no possibility of having employee ownership and control of US companies in the next ten years, a significant 44 percent felt there is "great or some possibility."

The fact that there has been virtually no public discussion of worker control in the US was also recognized by those surveyed. Sixty-seven percent felt that there has been "too little discussion" of employee control of US corporations; only 10 percent thought that there has been too much discussion and 9 percent felt there has been the right amount.

In evaluating the poll, the People's Bicentennial Commission concluded that "throughout the Vietnam years, the civil rights campaigns, the student protests,

(Please turn to next page)

Indians Cont'd

reservation were set aside as hunting grounds for the Indians, although they were not to hinder railroad construction through this area. Mineral discoveries in the Black Hills and the pressure of an expanding white population for ranch land led to the confiscation of much of the reservation land so that today less than a quarter of the original tract remains in reservations scattered throughout the state.

The chiefs are appealing directly to the president because they believe that the federal agencies and officers assigned to administer Indian affairs and keep the peace are not only failing to perform their duties, but are, in fact, sanctioning and contributing to the violence and corruption on the reservation. First among the delegates' objectives is the removal of the heavily-armed FBI agents and U.S. Marshalls who moved on to the Pine Ridge Reservation in February, 1973 at the beginning of the Wounded Knee occupation, and who have remained there in force. It was the shooting deaths of two FBI agents last June which brought about the latest series of arrests of reservation residents. The FBI originally reported that its agents were ambushed and gunned down, although subsequent reports have differed greatly from the first report on the circumstances surrounding the deaths. The delegation now in Washington wants a suspension of the prosecutions of Pine Ridge residents until the portions of the 1868 Treaty relevant to the Indians legal rights have been reviewed.

The chiefs also seek an end to the operation of the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council, an elected body established by the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. The Council continues to operate under chairman Richard Wilson despite the report of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission which found fraud in the last election and recommended that it be invalidated. Wilson has called just two meetings of the Council in two years. Critics charge that Wilson is violating the law by permitting the leasing of reservation lands to neighboring ranchers and by selling liquor within reservation limits. They also claim that the Bureau of Indian Affairs police and Wilson's own private force of thugs have intimidated, assaulted and even assassinated Wilson's opponents on the reservation, and that the presence of the FBI and US Marshalls has increased rather than curbed his power. According to the delegates, FBI agents and federal Marshalls have themselves harrassed and illegally searched the homes of reservation residents. In a letter to the Attorney General and the South Dakota Congressional delegation, Marvin Ghost Bear, a member of the Tribal Council, charged that federal officers and attorneys were engaged in "partisan prosecutions" of Wilson's opponents, while his supporters continue to violate the law with impunity. The delegates believe that only enforcing the Treaty of 1868 will end the difficulties plaguing the Pine Ridge Reservation and want Ford to establish a presidential commission to review the Treaty and correct the violations.

Realistically, there is little chance that a review commission could or would restore all the land taken from the original reservation. Continuing compensation payments, however, may enable the tribe to buy back some of it or purchase other land for communal use. A more pressing concern for the delegation seems to be protecting the rights of the full-blooded, traditional people who remain on the reservation. They insist that the Tribal Reorganization Act, setting up the Tribal Councils, is itself invalid because it was not approved by the three-quarters of the Sioux on the reservation whose agreement was necessary to alter the Treaty. The delegation feels this more strongly now since they believe the act has permitted outside interests to gain control over the reservation.

[The issue of exactly who is a full-blooded native American entitled to live on the reservation remains a highly controversial issue, and it will be a factor on determining voter eligibility for the December elections for a new Tribal Council.] Most, importantly, however, the delegation wants the federal government to end the violence and honor its treaty obligation to prosecute "any bad man among the whites or among other people subject to the authority of the United



I'VE now begun my second month here in Rapid City as one of two attorneys with the Wounded Knee Legal Defense Committee. This place really is like a different world; the natural beauty cuts a hard contrast to the backward racist and macho images that white Dakotans carry with them. Being branded as an AIM attorney, along with the general culture shock, has rearranged my mind in such a way that it only came natural to join other committee members in 18-hour, seven-day work weeks. Usually people here do that until they burn out or get thrown out of town.

Yesterday was marked by a raid of ten FBIs at our house. They descended from all points, without either a search or an arrest warrant, and the only thing that stopped them from finishing their unconstitutional raid was the bodies of committee people standing in the doorways. One gent from the bureau, when asked where his warrant was, told one of the people here that he didn't need one, and that he could search anywhere he wanted for some "fugitive," who may even be "hiding up your ass." I was delicately told that if I didn't cooperate with the feds, "whether you're an attorney or not, I'm going to slap your ass in jail." When they hit the Rapid City AIM house, they did it with M-16s and shotguns. The AIM house here is basically a children's "survival school."

At least that goddamn helicopter stopped buzzing hour house early Sunday mornings.

The committee itself now sits with a \$17,000 debt and if Indian people didn't bring us food, we wouldn't make it. Bruce Ellison and myself, the two house lawyers for the organization, have had the distinction of being refused the routine entrance of South Dakota attorneys into the federal court here. Judge Bogue's clerk told us that first they wanted to make sure we weren't "card carrying Communists." That way, Bogue can have local redneck attorneys appointed to our clients and then sell them down the river. One such attorney, the state Republican Treasurer, had an AIM person sign a waiver of presence at all hearings and even at trial! We, as "AIM attorneys," are also denied entrance into Rapid's only law library; the next one is a six hour drive, each direction.

The harrassment of the legal committee is nothing when compared to what the federal and state governments hit Indian people with.

Poll Cont'd

Watergate, the energy crisis and the economic crisis, an almost silent process has been at work."

The poll indicates, says PBC, that "a hidden constituency -- a new majority in favor of bold and sweeping economic changes -- has quietly emerged in America and our nation's leaders are totally unaware of its existence."

For more information write: PBC, 1346 Connecticut Ave, NW, DC 20036. Phone: (202) 833-9121.

States (who) shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians."

A spokesman for the chiefs estimated that 300 people have been killed on the reservations in South Dakota since 1973 and the presence of federal officers has not ended the killing. The delegates state that the evidence shows that federal actions to date are aimed more at persecuting, rather than protecting, the traditionals in their homeland.

From September 4 to 14, for instance, we had 31 AIM people busted, and another death. Jim Little, cousin of Russ Means, was stomped to death by federally-paid goons on Pine Ridge reservation. No investigations, no arrests. In Kansas, a careful of AIM people mysteriously blew up. In Oklahoma, the farm of an AIM family was raided and "dope" was found. The home of Sioux spiritual leader Leonard Crow Dog was hit by a lightning raid of fatigue-dressed FBIs with helicopters and planes, swooping in from Nebraska onto Rosebud reservation. And it goes on and on.

The strength of the Indian people to resist this massive and illegal attempt to wipe them out is incredible. Vigilantes and a rigged justice system are certainly not enough to destroy the nationhood of the Sioux people. It's amazing enough to see this war close up. But I might have been better prepared if the press hadn't become a willing tool of the government. Whatever hysterical crap the government wants to use to smear AIM is printed. But attacks upon Indian men and women are totally ignored. When I try to explain to people on the coasts what's going on here, they gape in amazement.

Well, tomorrow's Monday, and another week of busts, beatings and overdue bills is upon us. But we win. The Indian Movement is incredibly deep-rooted and is flowering all over the continent. Of the original 180 Wounded Knee casualties, we lost about ten. But we have trials, a few grand juries, constant raids on reservations and a number of civil suits to stop government misconduct. Send some money, anything you can spare, so that we can keep fighting. You support us, with money, letters to congresspeople and the media, invitations for AIM speakers and literature and we'll keep on fighting. And we can win; free sovereign Indian nations can show all America that the government can't control people's land, people's lives.

JACK SCHWARTZ
Wounded Knee Legal
Defense/Offense Comm.
PO Box 2307
Rapid City, SD 57701

A UNIVERSITY of Utah psychologist says that the average American child, by the age of 15, witnesses the destruction of 13,400 human beings on television.

Doctor Victor Cline claims that this televised mayhem is responsible for much of the increasing violence in the American society.

The doctor says he has tested 140 children to determine t.v.'s impact on them, and has found that televised violence has blunted their ability to feel compassion or sympathy for a victim.

AMNESTY International is out with a list of 107 countries around the world which it says engage in imprisonment, torture, and execution to silence political opponents.

Among the countries listed in the 168-page report is the United States. The United States is accused of being overtly involved in "political imprisonment," but not in torture. However, a spokesperson for the amnesty group says the U.S. is one of the largest exporters of torture equipment in the world.

Hey Hey Hey...



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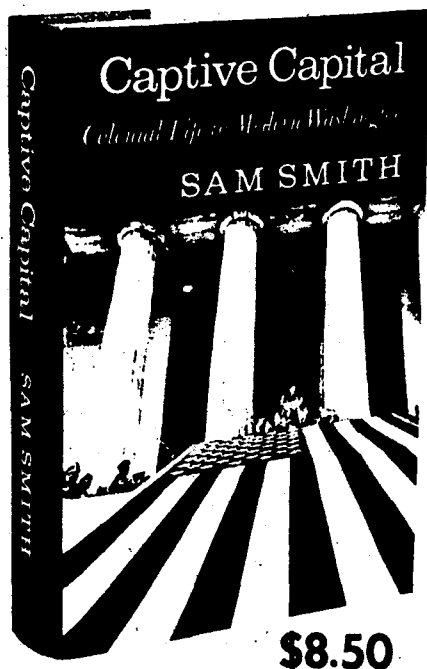
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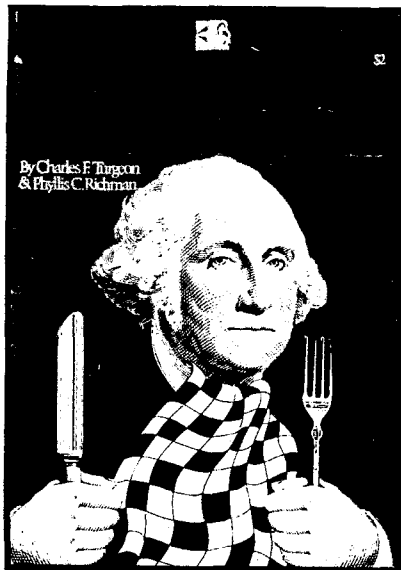
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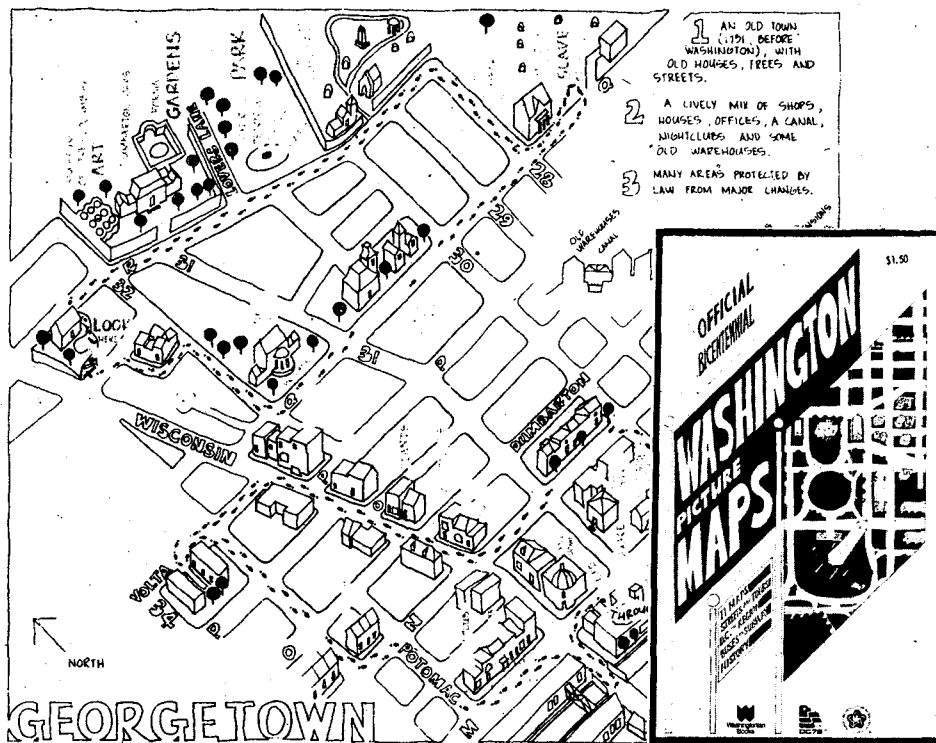
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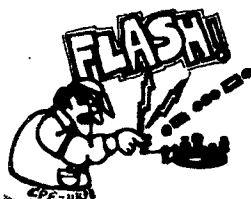
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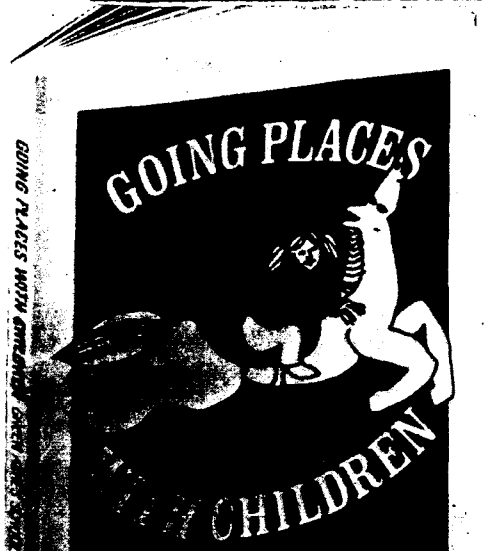
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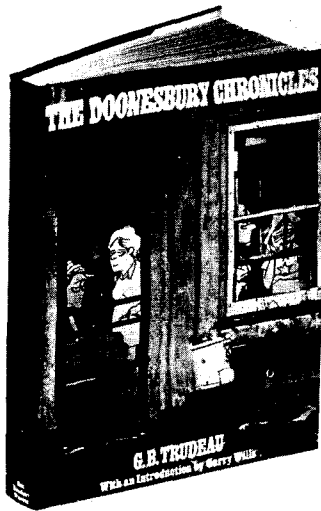


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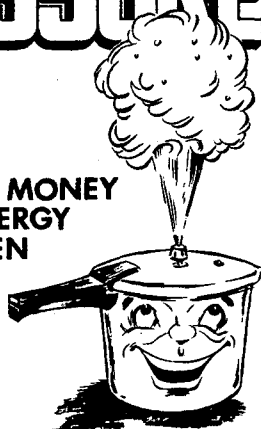
Co-authors Joseph C. Davis and Claxton Walker bring many years of practical experience in the building industry to the writing of **BUYING YOUR HOUSE**. A member of the staff of the Building Research Division of the National Bureau of Standards for 15 years, Mr. Davis has also worked as a consultant to the Building Advisory Board of the National Academy of Sciences and is a regular contributor to the Washington Post on technical aspects of buying a house and on care and repair of the home. Mr. Walker has worked in the building trades and has taught industrial education and is currently Vice President and Regional Director for a major home inspection service.

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OUTLYING PRECINCTS

THE case before the Supreme Court, filed on behalf of Senator James L. Buckley of New York and former Senator Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, has not received as much attention as it deserves. Buckley and McCarthy are challenging the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1974. They argue, among other things, that the act's limitation on campaign spending is an unconstitutional abridgment of free speech since "speech in the political arena may be unheard unless widely and effectively distributed. To limit the expenditure of money, therefore, is to limit the speech itself. The abridgment challenge here is so fundamental that how the framers would have regarded it is beyond question. It is palpably unconstitutional." It is true that big money helped Nixon mightily. But it is also true that big money helped Eugene McCarthy change the course of American history for the better. It is also true that big money helped George McGovern. There is no easy answer to the problem raised by Buckley's and McCarthy's suit, but to say that you can achieve reform by limiting contributions without also equalizing access to the media is no answer either.

Further, McCarthy and Buckley argue that the law discriminates against independent candidates. This, of course, is true of virtually all political laws in this country. Nowhere in the constitution does it specify that we shall have a two-party system or even a party system at all. Yet over the years the Democrats and the Republicans have managed to give themselves semi-constitutional status.

THE Washington Post quotes Earl Long's reply when he was told by a voter, "I'm with you when you're right, Governor, but not when you're wrong." Said Long: "You stupid sonofa bitch. I don't need you when I'm right!"

IT does not take long for a professional ghostwriter for professional politicians to discern that the way things are said is considered to be approximately as important as what is said. Nor does it take long to understand that most professional politicians are actors reading scripts, rather than philosophers thinking and considering, conceiving and contemplating. . . .

In my personal experience I have known only three politicians who have defined effective as something else, as, for instance, support of a principal. The three are Barry Goldwater, Mark Hatfield and Fred Harris. By observation, I suspect there are a few others -- people like William Proxmire, Wright Patman, Steven Symms, John Conyers, Robert Kas-tenmeier, H.R. Gross, and Shirley Chisholm. And of course, there must be many more. But, by and large, and based upon quite a few years' work with the cream of the Republican Party and closely observing the entirety of the Democrats . . . I would stick to the point: politicians are creatures of their own showmanship and their own staffs, not of their own conscience and conceptions."

- KARL HESS in the Washington Post

The big apple in our barrel



ONCE we get over our exhilaration at seeing the overpowerful, arrogant and redundant city of New York get its comeuppance, it dawns on us that (as in art, politics, values and the media) its problem is also ours. The ambivalence that non-New Yorkers feel towards the city's present situation is deep enough that we even find a president and a vice president disagreeing in public for the first time in decades. While our natural inclination is to show New Yorkers no pity, this is ultimately unsatisfying since (a) our revenge may soon fall back on us and (b) the spirit that impels society to aid the alcoholic, drug addict and juvenile delinquent can not properly be denied someone who, through accident of birth or misbegotten choice, happens to live in New York.

What do we do? No answers here, but a few notes that may help those seeking answers:

1. Most of the schemes for salvaging the city have the ring of a family consolidating its debts at Household Finance. The New York Times is filled with front page stories on how to get through the next few months but only a marginal amount of material on how to solve the basic problem. When you read a story about how New York can handle its problems ask first: how long is it good for?

2. Take pension funds. Albert Shanker may never get a chance to start World War III if he puts any more money into city bonds. The idea of using pension funds to bail out the city is roughly equivalent to installing balloons as the foundation for a house. And in normal times, the trustees of pension funds would be extremely vulnerable to legal action if they made such shaky investments.

3. If federal money were spent to get New York through its problems, it could be one of the wisest uses of federal funds since the Marshall Plan. Federal money over the past few decades have been heavily used to benefit defense contractors, to defend the interests of petty dictatorships and to subsidize commercial interests such as corporate farmers -- all uses far less worthy than your average New Yorker. As the Times, in a brief moment of clarity on the subject, commented, "Democrats noted ruefully that although the President had found \$3 billion for a Middle East settlement (plus \$200 million for a force of civilian technicians), he had offered no financial assistance to the city." If federal funds are used, the operating principle should be that those who need the money most should get it first. This would put the banks down at the bottom of the list. Workers threatened with layoffs and raids on their pension funds and small bond investors and public aid recipients would be at the top.

4. Of all the long-term schemes to salvage New York City, Norman Mailer's plan to make it a state makes as much sense as any of them. During his campaign for mayor he produced a study that showed that New York City, receiving its share of federal funds as a state and ending its fiscal leak to Albany, would be \$2.2-3.5 billion better off annually.

5. The imposition of ad hoc committees to run the city merely compounds the problem. Rather than turn the city over to the corporocracy in a bloodless coup, far better that Abe Beame should have resigned, O'Dwyer have refused to take over and that there have been a new election for mayor. Then New Yorkers could have weighed the various solutions and made up their own minds in a mildly democratic fashion. But the American political system unlike the European, does not admit the possibility of governmental crisis. We will do anything to cover up the fact that a crisis exists, including effectively turning over the government to those bearing a heavy responsibility for causing the crisis. In the name of governmental stability, we have sacrificed democracy and turned the city over, even more than it was, to the bankers.

6. New York appears to have become just another ghetto. Alexander Cockburn and James Ridgeway reported in the Village Voice that when members of Big MAC went to see Arthur Burns and William Simon this summer they told them that they were doing everything they could to win union concessions: "Then Simon and Burns listened to them explain carefully that if all failed it would not just be a matter of calling out the National Guard in New York City. The National Guard is manned by policemen and union members. Restoration of order in the city would be up to the 82nd Airborne Division."

7. Why should bond payments be more important than union contracts? Why is the deal struck between a banker and the city more important than that struck between a sanitation worker and the city? Why were the unions and civic groups locked out of the committees set up to save New York City?

8. How non-New Yorkers react to the plight of New York City depends on how they perceive the equities. The message getting across to them, as stated succinctly by William Buckley, is that New York teachers make more than teachers in their town. Few ask why it takes more to live in New York and who will be the real beneficiaries of default or salvation. Further, there is no major city in this country that hasn't learned its share of bad habits from New York: over-centralized government, non-emphasis on services as opposed to glamorous but ultimately disastrous capital expenditures, fiscal trickery such as moral obligation bonds and concealment of deficits, service to corporate interests at the expense of the public, the development of an adversary relationship between those who work for the government and those who run it and pay taxes to support it. We can not solve our problems by making New York pay for the sins it taught us.

TOPICS

TOPICS is a monthly newsletter for activists published by the DC Gazette monthly except during the summer. Subscriptions are \$3 a year. Send orders to the DC Gazette, 109 8th St. NE, DC 20002.

Information in TOPICS comes from our sources, as well as from Zodiac News Service, Alternative Press Syndicate, Liberation News Service, College Press Service and Community Press Features.

EDITOR: Sam Smith

THE new FCC equal time rules reversing previous requirements that broadcasts of candidates' news conferences and political debates be matched by equal time access for all opponents, has significance not only for major party non-incumbents who are at a tremendous disadvantage in getting broadcast time, but also presents the probability that minor party candidates will be virtually blocked out from the airwaves. Two commissioners opposed the FCC order. Commissioner Robert E. Lee, a Republican from Illinois, said the new policy "has create a loophole to Congress's intent that allows grossly unbalanced coverage of the political activities of political opponents, so long as the political activities are covered live and in full." He said there is a danger that "a broadcaster may determine that only major candidates are newsworthy." Commissioner Benjamin Hooks, a black Democrat from Tennessee, says the decision is a "tragic mistake." He adds that "by exempting two popular forms of political weaponry, the press conference and the debate, the delicate balance of egalitarian precepts underlying political equal time has suffered a severe, and perhaps mortal blow."

FORMER Senator Eugene McCarthy, who is campaigning for the presidency as an independent, says that the U.S. work week should be cut from 40 hours a week to 35.

McCarthy computes that if 23 million workers had their 40-hour weeks reduced by five hours, then employers would be compelled to hire three million additional workers, who are now unemployed.

The former Minnesota Senator says that workers whose hours are cut back should continue to receive the same weekly salaries.

McCarthy concedes that adding three million new workers to the payroll will increase inflation somewhat; but he says that removing those three million people from welfare and unemployment rolls should more than offset the increased wage costs.

THE Secret Service has denied its somewhat erratic protection to presidential candidates Eugene McCarthy (Independent) and Margaret Wright (People's Party). It's not clear at this point whether this is a favor or not.

THE FRED HARRIS CAMPAIGN, our favorite, continues to chug along, picking up supporters and even some grudging admissions from the journalistic elite (what David Broder has called the "screening committee") that there might be more there than they thought. Washington political reporters have a hard time dealing with someone like Harris and tend to fall back on the old "Well, where's his money?" standard to determine "viability." Since this standard inevitably places Harris among the also-rans in the jump-page ghetto of political reportage, these professedly objective correspondents play no small part in creating a public impression that everyone out there in Americaland is busily choosing between Birch Bayh, Scoop Jackson and Morris Udall but will probably settle for Hubert Humphrey. And of course, they probably will if no one tells them they have

another choice. If we're going to run our politics this way, we could save a lot of effort if we'd just have all the candidates line up on the day of the first primary with their bank records and declare the winner then and there.

Fortunately, Harris has been doing better in the smaller press, whenever he gets to meet the other candidates face to face and with grassroots organizations. We think his candidacy is the first one worth getting excited about since Eugene McCarthy took on the patron of the Perdenales. Of which more another time. But, in the meantime, since the big papers won't tell you, the place to get in touch with the Harris campaign is 1104 Waverly Way, McLean, Va. 22101.

THE Middle Eastern States Democratic Conference is the final conference in a national series which has provided political activists the opportunity to meet and explore the promise, platform and personality of the Democratic presidential candidates. It will be held at John Hopkins University, Shriver Hall, Charles & 34th Streets, Baltimore on Saturday, November 15 and Sunday, November 16. Info: The Democratic Conference, 1530 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21217, 301-837-9455 or 301-944-1077.

THINGS TO READ THINGS TO DO

TURNING THE REGS AROUND is a book that deals with problems that people face in the military. The book covers discharges, hassles, like hair and dress codes, Article 15's and court-martial, how to defend yourself and how to write up the brass, and much, much more. For a copy, send your name, address and \$1.25 to: Forward/GI Counselling Center, 1 Berlin 62, Herbert Str. 6, 781 5668.

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE is the bi-monthly magazine of SESPA/SftP (Scientists and Engineers for Social and Political Action/Science for the People). It analyzes the misuse of science and technology in our society, reports on the activities of scientific and technical workers struggling for political change, and serves as an instrument for increasing political understanding and development. Subscriptions are \$12 per year or whatever you can afford. Write: Science for the People, 9 Walden St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 02130.

COMMITTEE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION, 438 N. Skinker Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63130. (814)863-6760, provides scientific information to environmental issues.

NEW DIRECTIONS IN POWER STRUCTURE RESEARCH is a 265 page special of the Insurgent Sociologist. The issue provides an overview of new developments in the field and although the focus of the articles is scholarly and research oriented, the material is fascinating and the factual information is critical to an understanding of how this country is run. The book is \$3.00. Write to: The Insurgent Sociologist, Dept. of Sociology, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403.

THE AFRIKAN PRINTING CO-OP is the "printing arm" of the Congress of African People. In business for 2 1/2 years, their experience is printing letterheads and envelopes, business cards, posters, brochures, and most of all, small pamphlets. If you want samples of their work or quotations on the actual cost of a job, send a request and description of what you want printed to: Afrikan Printing Co-Op, 502 High Street, Newark, NJ, 07102.

WOMEN IN DISTRIBUTION, PO Box 8858, Wash, DC 20003, is a women's distribution company established to consolidate the many women-oriented works being produced into one central listing and to

distribute these works on a wider wholesale basis.

ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION CENTER -- the A.T.I.P. provides a structure for the collection, organization and dissemination of information about technologically feasible alternative to present systems of food production and consumption, waste treatment, modes of housing and transportation, etc. A.T.I.P. Rm. 423 UMC University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. 80302.

THERE'S still time to apply for graduate fellowships for Black Americans. Applicants must take the graduate records exam (next deadline is Nov. 12 for registration) and all applications and supporting materials must be submitted by Jan. 5. Info: Graduate Fellowships for Black Americans, National Fellowships Fund, Suite 484, 795 Peachtree Street NE, Atlanta, Ga. 30308.

FAST FOR FAMINE RELIEF, 1345 Euclid St. NW, DC 20009 (202-667-6407) is currently circulating a proposal for a women's and children's march against hunger, to take place in Washington next April 15. For a copy of the proposal and the questionnaire they are sending out to get ideas and volunteers write or call them at the address above.

"The Power of the People: Active Non-Violence in the U.S." is a non-profit, photographic history of the organized non-violent movement from the Quakers to the Farm Workers. The 240 page book of photos and text is being published by the Institute for the Study of Non-Violence, Box 1001, Palo Alto, California 94302 (415-321-8382). The publication date is January 1st and it will cost \$3.00 in paperback plus 65¢ postage.

Malaya News Service is a new publication compiled fortnightly by a group of Australians and Malaysians. Up-to-date information on events in Malaya and on the work of the Malayan student movement around the world. Subscriptions are \$22.00. Available from Malaya News Service, 97 Drummond Street, Carlton, Victoria, 3053, Australia.

The Women's Press, 280 Bloor Street West, Suite 305, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, has several new books about children with a non-sexist focus. Also available is "Every Woman's Almanac 1976: Appointment Calendar and Handbook." It provides information and comment on such topics as day care, birth control, law, women in the media, funding, rape, health, sexism in school, old age and women in other countries.

Several groups are working on plans for a national cooperative bank. For copies of sample legislation, write Stanley Dreyer at The Cooperative League of the USA, 1828 L Street, NW, DC 20036.

The Center for Cuban Studies, 220 East 23rd Street, New York City, N.Y. 10010 has a variety of Cuban magazines, posters, records, and post cards. They also sell the draft of the Cuban constitution, the Cuban family code and the maternity law for women workers.

The Fifth Estate, which was founded in 1973 to provide citizens with intelligence on the intelligence community, has opened its intelligence documentation center at 2000 P Street, NW (Suite 403), DC 20036. The phone number is 785-8384. IDC will have a full-time staff of five conducting research on government response to movements for social change. Incidentally, to find out more about The Fifth Estate, write them at Box 647, DC 20044.

The National Quality of Work Center is doing a variety of projects aimed at reorganizing work. To find out more about its programs write it at 3049 Normanstone Terrace, NW, DC 20008.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

CAPITOL HILL

ENGLISH concert organist Janet Parker-Smith appears at the Church of the Reformation, 212 East Capitol Street, on November 16th at 3:00 p.m. Ms. Parker-Smith is on the soloist panel of the BBC.

SPECULATION continues unabated on Capitol Hill. The Evening Star reported the case of a two-story house at the corner of 16th and A, NE that was purchased for \$6,500. The owners put in \$30,000 and are now selling the house for \$54,500.

THE Washington Gallery of Photography at 216 7th Street SE, is showing the photographs of 92-year-old Imogen Cunningham through November 8.

THE Capitol Architect has begun a two year study to create a master plan for congressional expansion.

SHAKESPEARE'S "COMEDY OF ERRORS" opens November 7th at the Folger. Info: 546-4000.

CONES & SCONES, 408 8th SE, has opened for business and is offering ice cream and Danish, French and Greek pastries.

THE CHURCH of the Reformation needs tutors for its tutoring programs. Call 543-4200 to volunteer.

NEIGHBORS

THE Second Annual Neighbors Arts and Crafts Fair will be held November 22 and 23. Besides arts and crafts, there will be books on arts and crafts for sale at discount prices. A bake sale and refreshments will also be part of the event. Info: Mary Wright, 723-5130 (evenings) or Sue Kincade (726-3454).

SHEPHERD SCHOOL has a few openings for children in its pre-kindergarten program. To be eligible, a child must be four by December 31. Info: 629-7041.

NORTHWEST

THERE ARE SOME new address for the Neighborhood Planning Councils in Northwest. NPC 2 & 3 are now at 4025 Chesapeake NW. The phone number is the same: 244-7444. NPC 4 is now at 2100 Foxhall Road NW, telephone 333-1433. NPC is still at Pipeline Coffeehouse, Guild Hall at St. Alban's. Telephone: 686-1997.

THE WASHINGTON FREE CLINIC holds regular rap groups on health. For info: call 965-5476.

THE MURCH AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM (244-7593) and the Lafayette after School Program (244-0371) provides sports and fun for area children.

THE LEAF VACUUM trucks will be working their way through Northwest neighborhoods on the following dates:

Nov. 3-7: Wisconsin Avenue to Conn. Ave.; Nebraska Ave. to Western Ave. Also: MacArthur Blvd. to Mass. Ave.; Glover Parkway to Foxhall Rd. NW.

Nov. 10-14: Conn. Ave. to the Park; Macomb St. to Northampton St. NW. Also: Potomac St. to Foxhall Rd NW; Loughboro Rd. to Clavert St.

Nov. 17-21: Northampton St. to Western Ave. to Oregon Ave. Also: Loughboro Rd. to Mass Ave.; Delacarla Pkwy to Nebraska Ave.

A second cycle for the above areas will take place Nov. 24-Dec. 24.

MOTHER SCOTT, strolling clowns and a "silent auction" of a free weekend at a mountain lodge are among the features of this year's Grace Church annual fall bazaar. The bazaar will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at the church, located in Georgetown on Wisconsin Avenue below M. Among the other features of the bazaar will be Rose Mitchell's famous crabcakes, baked goods, Texas chile, handcrafts, flea market items and a fire truck.

THE FRIENDSHIP Recreation Center is offering bowling for children 6-16. A bus picks up the kids every Wednesday at the center at 340 pm. There are also classes in beginner's bridge on Wednesday evenings and flower arranging classes on Thursdays. Call EM2-0412 for additional information.

THE NATIONAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Choir is selling tickets for "A Matter of Gravity," a new comedy starring Katherine Hepburn at the National Theatre on Saturday, November 22 at 2 pm. Proceeds of the sale go to the NPC Bicentennial Concert Fund. Info: Nancy Gasper at 254-3628.

TWO Northwest residents have been named to the Rental Accommodations Commission. They are Raymond Howard, a landlord representative, and Herbert Franklin, a public representative. Howar is president of the Howar Development Corporation and a vice president of B.F. Saul & Co. Franklin is an attorney who specializes in housing and urban development law.

POLLY Shackleton reports that her phone lines at city hall are often jammed and that people can't reach her office. She says that the telephone company is apparently unable to install more lines. She wants residents to know that her office at the Chevy Chase Community Center, 5601 Connecticut Avenue, is open every day from 10 until 4 and can take care of matters involving services in Ward Three. To call the office, dial 686-5227.

THE Tenley Community Advisory Group is continuing to hold its fall workshops on the Tenley Circle plan. The schedule is as follows:

November 13th: a meeting to decide on boundaries and approve goals and objectives.

November 18th: A meeting to consider the traffic study results for the Tenley area.

November 25th: A meeting to study projected pollution levels as a result of the plan.

December 11th: A meeting to complete the plan.

It is expected that there will be a final plan for the area by March 15th. All meetings take place at 7:30 p.m. in the Collins Room of St. Anne's Church (entrance on Yuma Street).

STODDERT School reports that over fifty new families are sending children to the school this year. The Glover Park Citizen's Association recently joined with PTA members to paint old playground equipment, ending the day with a picnic.

WASHINGTON FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN has opened a new office at 2620 Connecticut Ave, NW. The building is next to the planned Metro stop near the Sheraton Park.

ADAMS MORGAN DUPONT CIRCLE

THE ALL SOULS HOUSING CORPORATION holds its annual meeting and election on Nov. 9 at 1 pm after lunch in the dining room of All Souls. All members of the corporation and new members who are interested in community housing are invited.

COMMUNITY RESIDENTS of Adams Morgan, Capitol East, 14th Street and Shaw have joined together to demand immediate action by the city council to stop rampant real estate speculation, such as that currently taking place on Seaton Place NW, where in one block over thirteen homes have been sold out from under residents in the past year. Promises of a real estate speculation tax bill have not been met. To find out more about this issue contact Marianne Josem at 547-8880 or Marie Nahikian at 667-4989.

The Gazette is interested in short news items from neighborhoods where we have a substantial number of readers: Ward Three, Neighbors, Adams Morgan, Dupont Circle, Mt. Pleasant, West End, Southwest, and Capitol Hill. Keep your items less than one page double-spaced. And get them in to us by the third Tuesday of each month. Mail or bring the items to the Gazette, 109 8th St. NE, DC 20002.

Schools Cont'd

a three or five year contract. If the contract is not renewed, the system might retain the teacher for, say, one year. If in that year no other school has picked up the contract it's time for the teacher to find another job -- probably outside of teaching. It sounds tough, but far less tough than miseducating year after year of students. These students some day will be looking for jobs, too, and it is their job protection that should be uppermost in our minds.

What should the council and mayor do? As a general rule, the best thing they can do is stay the hell away from education. They almost got involved in the Sizemore fracas and threatened to mess it up far worse than it already was. But here's an idea for an exception. Granted that the board and the administration will probably not dare to represent the unorganized student body against the organized union, perhaps the best short-term solution is an end run. Two approaches come to mind, both based on the fact that the union contract is with the school system and not with the city council or Congress. Why not, next fiscal year, appropriate in addition to the school budget (with the school budget proportionately lowered) city funds to be distributed directly to each school on a per-pupil basis (with corrections for special needs) to be used as that school sees fit? These funds (\$100 per child or \$12 million might be a good starter) could be used to hire staff, make repairs, buy supplies or otherwise compensate for the inefficiencies of the central administration. As an alternative, a sum could be appropriated on a fair basis to each ANC to be used for educational programs and let the ANCs decide how to handle them.

The second approach would be for the city to establish a teacher corps funded outside the school budget. This might be tied in with the University of DC budget or totally separate. The idea would be to provide an alternative source of teachers for the system.

What about school-by-school budgeting, decentralization and community control? Everyone talks about them (one of the battles between Sizemore and the board centered on the question of who really loved them more) but the concepts are dying on the vine. School-by-school budgeting means little when you can't get what you've budgeted. Decentralization of administration means little when you fail to decentralize power. And community control means little if you aren't given anything to control. The board should not be allowed to continue to side-step these issues. If it believes in them it had better start doing something about them before everyone forgets what they are.

Why do we keep building? The school's capital budget is as irrational as its operating one. Ray Kemp who has taken about all the irrationality that he can handle and is leaving the board, proposed the other day as his parting shot that the system close 16 school plants. He points out that since 1969 the system has dropped 22,000 pupils but has added nearly one million square feet of space. By 1981, the system may have 33,000 excess classroom seats. We did a quick check the other day and found some \$70 million worth of junior high construction either planned or underway, despite the growing feeling that the junior high school is not the right way to group students at that age.

Still the system grows. Still it holds on to no longer needed plants. Still no one pays attention to the problem Kemp raised.

Admittedly, the need for space is not constant across the city. Needs increase in one place and decline somewhere else. You can't move schools.

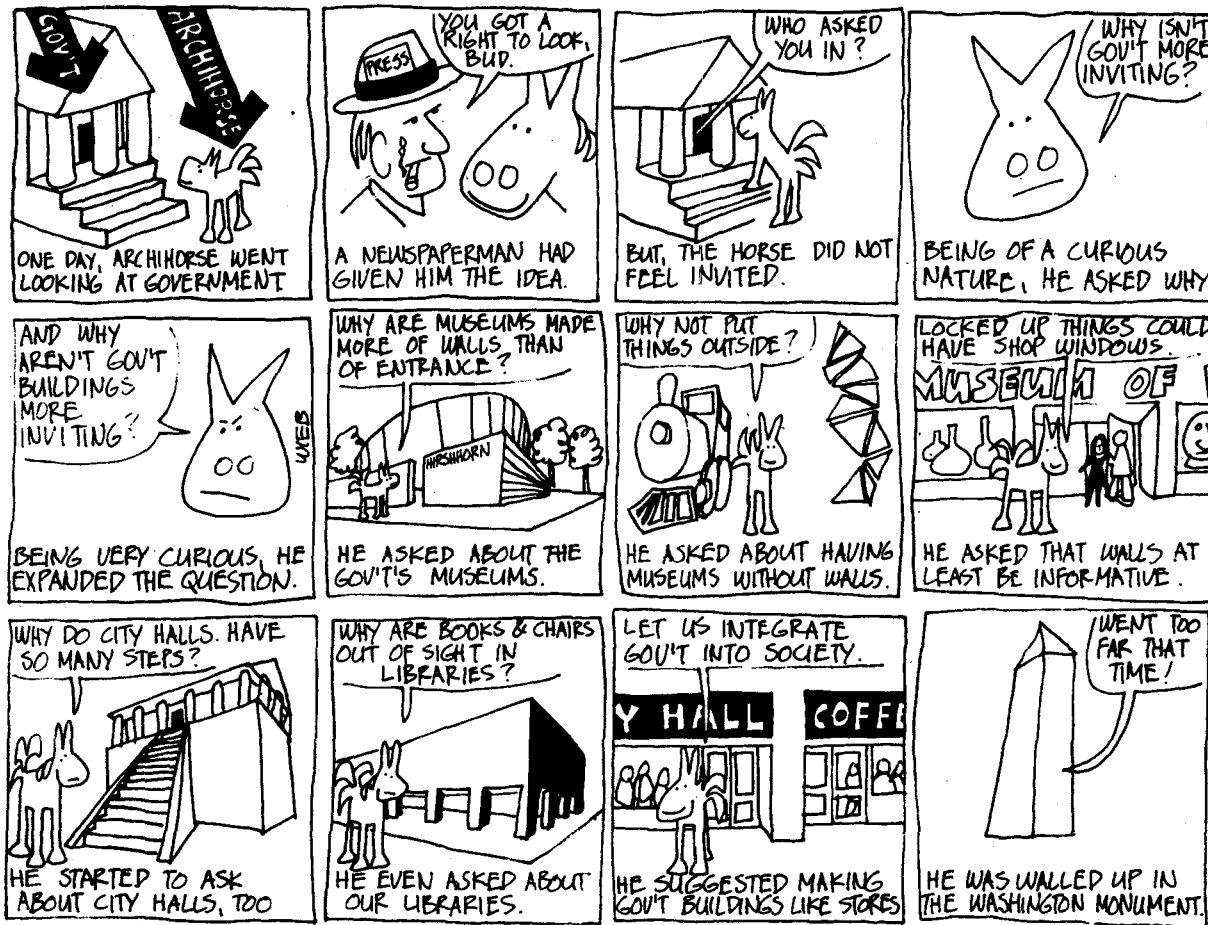
But you can stop building long-term structures for short-term and ever-changing needs. You can rent space. You can purchase existing buildings that can be reconverted to their previous use or a different one when no longer needed. You can design buildings that could be sold five years later for offices or even housing.

What about equalization? The schools are sitting around once again waiting for the musical chairs to begin. The school board and the administration have yet to come up with a plan for equalizing funding in a manner that both complies with the law and with good planning and management. By failing to propose such a plan to Judge Wright they have insured continued chaos in meeting equalization requirements. It is not an insurmountable problem and Judge Wright is not an irrational man, but there needs to be a plan. Such a plan would preferably include more than just teacher salaries in the formula and would give schools adequate time to plan for any changes they might have to make. It's possible. Other organizations have managed to both plan and be fair. It shouldn't be too much for some school and some administration to handle sometime.

What will happen over the next few months will depend in no small part upon the willingness of community groups and parents to make their demands felt by the school board. People will welcome the new non-contentious atmosphere at the Presidential Building. But don't confuse silence with progress. Not every disaster is a noisy one. If we let the board and administration just keep on doing the same thing, but harder, we will wake up some day not so far off and realize once again we are in trouble. Parents and community groups could help the board and administration find their way by putting together some proposals and pushing like hell for them. The board for its part could get off on the right foot by turning its meetings to matters of substance, getting rid of all the bureaucratic trivia it immerses itself in,

and acting like a real policy-making body. It might truck on down to the city council and take a few lessons. Despite the no small failures of that group, it at least shines with substance in its activities compared with the school board. The board should also realize that citizens expect it to be more than just friends. It's important to have school board members who'll call up an assis-

tant superintendent or a regional superintendent and bug them about getting that teacher sworn in they said they would approve three weeks ago. But that isn't enough. We need more than a friend in court; we need people who will run the place until that time when it is finally realized that the place to run the school system isn't at the Presidential Building at all.



Post Cont'd

it felt that supporting the strike would be condoning the raid on the Post pressroom. (The liberal mind fears condoning untoward behavior worse than death, taxes or whatever it was that led to the untoward behavior.)

By finding shelter in specific virtue, it happily avoided coming to grips with the possibility that there might be things not to condone on both sides, as generally is the case in life, and that a moral end is hard to reach by the simple expedient of finding one thing wrong and hanging your whole case on your antagonism to it. Post reporters, of all people, should understand that. They publicize, condone and consort socially with a collection of public officials ranging from CIA murderers to penny-ante grafters without so much as a flicker of indignation, at least until indictments are in the wind. By comparison with these crooks, publicly-subsidized malingerers, liars, baby-burners, village-bombers, indolent drunks, assassins of foreign (and perhaps domestic) heads of state, legislative flim-flam artists, budgetary connen, influence peddlers, and siphoners of the treasury, the one-time arsonist in the pressroom appears a relatively benign character as Washington news subjects go.

The Postboy Philosophy was rather nicely summed up in an editorial shortly after the paper found someone willing to print it. Said the Post: "No doubt it is possible to say that the immediate recourse to violence is the temper of the times. It is the same spirit as that of the hijacker in the airliner, or the sniper on a Belfast roof, or the assassin in the crowd that turns out to welcome a politician. But surely our times have by now taught us the wrongheadedness, and the immorality, of acquiescence to violence and threats."

The Washington Post Company also owns several operations not affected by the strike such as Newsweek Magazine, Sports Illustrated, Trenton Times, TV and radio stations in DC and Florida and real estate in suburban Virginia, and is the only media conglomerate listed on the Fortune 500.

With profits of \$28.1 million in 1974, the Post is the company's most profitable holding. In 1974 the newspaper alone netted investors \$10.7 million, or a 9% return, down from a 15% profit the year before.

In an effort to bring profits up to what the Post management says is a 'reasonable level,' the Post laid off 160 workers in its 760 person composing unit in 1974 and 1975, and 34 out of 230 press operators. In 1973, the Post began training Newspaper Guild members to do production work in the event of a strike but last year the Guild filed an unfair labor practice complaint with the National Labor Relations Board because the Post was preparing union employees to break another union's strike.

The Post has experienced three work stoppages in the past two years. — LNS

Leaving aside the matter of equating vandalism in a pressroom with killing (the law at least says there is a distinction), the Post's high ground on violence is considerably undermined when you recall its long infatuation with its use in Vietnam or, to take a more local instance, its incredible indifference to police violence in the May Day sweep a few years back. The truth is that the Post believes in selective pacifism; it believes that those to whom it is opposed

should not engage in it while it is quite acceptable for violence to be carried out in order to shore up the system, state or individuals whom it supports. It is no different in this regard than other liberal institutions. It believes that violence should be the province of the powerful. Everyone else should be a Quaker.

One of the problems with this double standard is that the weak don't understand it. True practitioners of non-violence have always been hardpressed to explain to the masses why they should adopt an approach that appears to leave them even weaker than before. In a country that hasn't had a nonviolent president since Herbert Hoover, it is difficult to convince people that those in power will ever eschew violence -- so why should they? It's a hefty problem, for example, for those pushing for gun control, and it would help considerably if institutions like the Post would stop condoning so much violence whenever it felt it was useful.

Given the predilections towards violence on all sides at the Post (as elsewhere in America) it is probably wise not to make too much of the pressmen's indiscretions. They were the result of a small trade, becoming smaller and weaker through time and technology, up against a mass of corporate money and power that no longer has to rely on the ugly techniques of strike-breaking that would have raised an outcry generations ago. The sad truth is that in situations like these, the strike is just not the weapon it once was. Perhaps the Guild local knows how to combat a management that bargains "in good faith" on one hand and uses a portion of its resources on the other to prepare elaborate and effective, albeit non-violent, mechanisms to stomp the unions the moment they threaten action. To date, Post reporters have not had much to contribute to labor strategy. The pressmen had to figure it out on their own. Says pressman local head James Dugan: "The local is made up of 75% men who've been all over this country. They've been thrown out of Dallas. They had dogs put on them in Miami."

The question is not whether the pressmen were right but why they felt compelled to do what they did. And why in this same city is there such a markedly different union-management relationship at the other daily? And why are there dailies where the workers don't even feel they need a union? And why are there papers where the workers and the management are the same? And why does the Washington Post find itself in this situation if not that it operates on corporate principles more antiquated than the most technologically out-moded trade?

Using the morality handle, however, the Post has done a good job of convincing many people that it is the real victim in this affair. If it truly has been struck down by a malevolent David then it is unfortunate, but probably unavoidable. Goliath was going to get it sooner or later. From the Tyrannasaurus Rex to the Penn Central, Lockheed and New York City, the gargantuan creations of an age have within them their own destruction. As they become bigger and more powerful they become more vulnerable to small alterations in their environment. It is possible, though monopolists, oligarchists and dictators have always refused to admit it, for a wrench in the works to not only stop the presses but destroy the whole operation.

But it is more probable that Ms. Graham will weather the fury of the pressmen. If she cannot hold her own with the enormous financial resources of the Post, helicopters flying off her roof in the night, several years of planning and training for a strike, strike-breakers, her new buddy Earl Silbert, and perhaps a column or two written in extremis by Herself, then she's in the wrong business anyway.

So far, the Post's tactics and strategies have been exemplary (speaking that is, as military observer and not as a pacifist). The Post has managed to publish, the Newspaper Guild has be-

come totally befuddled, the Post has been able to write about itself with its usual highmindedness, pressmen are in trouble with the law and one even threw a punch at the police chief.

Symbolizing the Post's confident attitude, Robert Kaiser has been permitted to write some revealing stories about the strike, often quite critical of the Post, albeit well down in the story. There are few papers that would be so generous, although admittedly the Post has plenty to be generous to the reporters about.

In one story Kaiser wrote: "Many Guild members share a bitter enmity for the Post's chief labor negotiator, Lawrence A. Wallace, with other unions in the building. . . Many Guild members are convinced that Wallace's job is to save the Post money on labor costs, no matter how he does. The Guild, like other unions, has found him a tough, sometimes unreasonable bargainer."

The major problem that has developed for the Post in this strike has been the failure of the Washington Star shut-down ploy. This strategem has not been discussed in the pages of the Post but readers of the New York Times have heard one side of it from the Great Crisis Solver, James Reston, and the Star treated its readers to both Reston's column and a spirited reply from Jimmy Breslin. Said Reston:

"The tragedy of this unfortunate incident is that the Post and the Star were not able to make common cause against the obvious criminal sabotage of the Post's press room. Washington needs two newspapers, and probably cannot have them unless they work together, while competing against one another, with a common printing company. This compromise of common printing with competitive papers, which has worked successfully in Miami, Fla., and other cities, was at least vaguely possible here before this crisis, but after the struggle of the last few days, it is now more remote than ever. The Star needed the Post, and the Post felt that the Star played the role of the fearful bystander in the crisis, and that the unions and the politicians also stood aside while the pressmen tried to burn the Post down."

Reston's thinkpiece was, it turned out, based on more than reportorial investigation. As Breslin wrote:

"On Thursday Allbritton [Joe Allbritton, publisher of the Star] was asked to lunch in Washington by Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, publisher of The New York Times newspaper, and Clifton Daniel, chief of The Times' Washington bureau. James Reston did not attend. The Times' chief columnist apparently was sitting at a typewriter awaiting the results on the luncheon. Sulzberger urged Allbritton to stick with the Washington Post and suspend publication. Sulzberger did not say The Times was suspending its Washington circulation, or its entire operation, in sympathy with the Washington Post. He did feel Allbritton should suspend the Star, close the store, to help the Post."

Writes Breslin of Reston's analysis of the situation: "A Washington gentleman's version of freedom of the press. Come along with us, you Allbritton, or we'll bury you."

Of course, not only did the New York Times not suspend circulation in Washington, but the Post-owned Trenton paper declined to discommode itself enough to print the Post. The plan to have the Star print the Post would have made little sense technically (since the Star and the Post work on much the same deadlines for the weekend editions) and no sense financially to the Star. Not only would the Star have been cutting its economic throat but its labor dispute moratorium would have been shattered.

The Post and the Times must have considered Allbritton an easy mark. They were putting it to him just like the old-timers always try to do to the new kid in town. But Allbritton, god bless his mercenary soul, showed that he was every bit as tough, smart and in for the duration as the Post. What's more he's shown

that he knows every bit as much about putting out a good newspaper as the Post; the Star has improved with startling rapidity over the past few months. With the strike, it grew fat as well and now, once again, hopes for a real two newspaper town are on the rise.

The Post fought back by getting its presses slowly into working condition.

And to what end? The first products of its revival was a thick food section followed a few days later by a similarly hefty real estate section. Stirring indications that freedom of the press will ultimately prevail.

The boon to the Star was not the only benefit to come out of the present adversity. Also important, and perhaps most galling to the Post, was the discovery that we could get on very well with a 24-page Post. As Reston mentioned, the politicians who, so the story goes, need the Post to know what is happening, refused with virtual unanimity to view the situation with alarm. From one end of town to the other people reacquainted themselves with their families over breakfast, got to work on time and found a few extra minutes in their day.

When you came right down to it, there were surprisingly few reasons to spring to the Post's defense. Memories of Watergate are already fading and we are left with the old Post, the new Post, the evermore the same Post: arrogant, distant, and unhumanlike advocate of abstract humanism. When it was said in passing to a Star reporter how strange it was that the Post seemed to have so few friends, he shrugged his shoulders, and asked: "Why? Who have they been friends to?" And that is what must, or at least should, hurt on 15th Street. The Post may win this battle. All by itself.

DC EYE

WE got an invitation the other day inviting us to "an audience" with the Honorable Sterling Tucker. Unfortunately we were not able to make the event so we don't know whether we would have gotten to kiss his ring.

THE story got buried on the business pages but it was one of the most significant news items of the month. Merkle Press, which employs 600 people at its Northeast plant, is planning to move to Prince George's County. The county council has approved a three million dollar industrial bond which could be used as a loan to Merkle to build a new facility. Industrial revenue bonds are one way to encourage new business in a community as they carry lower interest rates than those generally obtainable from a bank. The vote of the county council was unanimous. As we reported last issue, the city has been losing an annual average of 60 private jobs in the 1970's. In the 1960's it gained 4400 private jobs a year. The Merkle plant is just the type of employment the city can't afford to lose. Although DC has had blue ribbon studies on commercial and industrial development, it still lags behind most municipalities in doing anything serious about increasing local private job opportunities.

ACCORDING to Metro itself your first ride on the subway will cost it \$12. But things should look up in 1977 when more routes are opened. Then the per-passenger subsidy will be only \$2. This compares to the current Metro bus subsidy of 40¢ a rider and somewhat more than the typical DC taxicab ride.



KEY CITY COUNCIL VOTES

COUNCIL MEMBER	VOTE 62	VOTE 63	VOTE 64	CUMULATIVE + - NV	RATING A	ABSENT %
Marion Barry	-	+	+	34 21 2	6	60%
David Clarke	-	-	+	39 22 0	3	64%
James Coates	A	A	-	35 21 0	8	63%
Arrington Dixon	-	+	+	32 24 6	1	52%
Willie Hardy	+	-	-	35 28 0	0	56%
Julius Hobson	+	-	+	27 11 0	26	71%
Doug Moore	A	A	-	37 18 0	9	67%
Jerry Moore	-	-	-	21 26 0	17	45%
Polly Shackleton	-	+	+	37 24 1	2	60%
William Spaulding	NV	-	-	2% 30 5	0	44%
Sterling Tucker	-	-	-	26 38 0	0	41%
John Wilson	-	+	+	28 27 0	9	51%
Nadine Winter	+	+	-	35 27 1	0	56%
Pros	7	6	8			
Cons	3	5	4			

OVERALL COUNCIL AVERAGE: 31 (+) votes, 33 (-) votes: 48%

Shown above are recent votes of the city council. + = vote that agrees with our position. - = votes that doesn't agree with our position. If you do not agree with our position, simply switch the signs. A = absent. NV = present but not voting. The percentage shown at right is the ratio between right votes cast this year and the total number of votes at which the council member was present. The final column indicates the absenteeism rate (as a percentage of total votes) so far this year.

CORRECTION

Councilmember David Clarke writes: "In re: vote No. 53, please be advised that my vote was cast with Reverend Douglas Moore in opposition to Mayoral appointment of the Rent Administrator. It was and remains my feeling that, if the Rent Commission is to be able to enforce its policy with respect to the Rent Administrator, the Commission should have hire-fire authority." We apologize for this error and have corrected Clarke's cumulative rating. If you're keeping back issues please change Clarke's vote from a (-) to a (+) on vote 53 listed in the October issue.

62. Theodore Mariani is not as bad as some of the mayor's appointments to the Zoning Commission, but a num-

ber of citizen's groups fighting overdevelopment rightfully opposed his nomination charging that he has been too weak-kneed on development issues. The city council didn't listen to them and therefore gains another (-) vote in approving his nomination.

63. Motion to table creation of a commission on gambling. The moral authoritarians were out in all their glory on this one, even holding a pray-in at the District Building. The debate on this one was funny but sad with plenty of piety from the predictable sources on one hand and Episcopalian Nadine Winter, on the other, pointing out that gambling was not unknown to organized religion: e.g. bingo and raffles. John Wilson noted that all of life is a gamble, that he had gambled that his religious preference would get him into heaven. When it was all over the council decided not to even look into the question of legalized gambling, tabling the idea of a commission to investigate the matter. Marion Barry, who is trying with some creativity to find new sources of revenues for the city and who had suggested the commission, seemed properly chastened by the council's know-nothing attitude on the issue. (+ = opposition to motion to table)

64. Motion to table the pot bill. Cowing before the House District Committee and the local God lobby, the Council reversed its earlier position on this legislation. (+ = oppose)

THE GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER invites 4,000 women from the metropolitan area for free breast-cancer screening.

Women must be between the ages of 35 and 74, have no symptoms of breast cancer and be available for re-examination once a year for five consecutive years. Call 462-8001 for an appointment.

THE Hospital for Sick Children presents a seminar, "Today's Food Fads" on November 4 at 1731 Bunker Hill Road, NE at 7:30 pm. Info: 832-4400, ext. 42

PHILIP Witörsch, MD, President of the DC Thoracic Society, the medical section of the DC Lung Association, announced the formation of Washingtonians for Non-Smokers Rights. Those who are irritated by air pollution caused by tobacco smoke, should call Jim Chamberlin, 785-2444 to receive further information.

SINGLE people couples, groups of adults living together and traditional families are needed to be foster parents to teenagers in an innovative, non-traditional foster placement program coordinated by Special Approaches in Juvenile Assistance (SAJA).

Foster parents receive reimbursement for the young person's expenses and meet weekly with a foster care worker. For info: 234-4384 or write 1743 18th St, NW, DC 20009.

THE Guild of the Opera Society needs books for The Ring book sale November 15th & 16th. Call 363-7437 for information and pick up.

A TWO-DAY institute "Coping with the Information Explosion: Research Approaches for PR Practitioners" will explore the new frontiers of information to discover what exists, where it can be found and how it may be used. Sponsored by American University, the institute will be held Nov. 13-14. Info: Dr. Ken Rabin or Dr. Dave Herold, 686-2507 or PR Institute, 205 McKinley Building, American University, DC 20016.

LOSS of hearing is one of the main defects a child may suffer if his mother had German Measles during her first three months of pregnancy. Parents should make sure their children are fully immunized against Rubella, polio, mumps, measles and whooping cough. Unless all children are protected, these diseases could become serious threats to the community. Info: DC Department of Human Resources, 629-3776 about

The Emmaus Community, 3619 12th Street, NE (832-1176), has regular programs to which the public is invited. On November 2nd at 2:00 p.m. two registered nurses will discuss "Community Health Care: Preventive Medicine or Acute Care." On November 16th Mark Looney and Harry Schwarz will discuss alternative life-styles. On December 7th at 2:00 pm. Harry Dudley and John Swinglish, both of Emmaus, will discuss "The Desert in the City City: Prayer and Silence in the Midst of Noise and Confusion."

The Department of Human Resources has published a pamphlet outlining its programs and the addresses and telephone numbers of its numerous facilities. To get a copy call the Office of Information (629-5441.)

The Commission on the Status of Women has published its eighth annual report. Copies are available from the Commission in Room 204 of the District Building, DC 20004. (629-5238).

U.C. PIRG has published a pamphlet which gives full details on the practice of red-lining and what to do about it. The Pamphlet, "Red-lining: Mortgage Disinvestments in the District of Columbia" is available for \$1.50 from D.C. PIRG, PO Box 19542, DC 20036.

The Office of Housing and Community Development has published "The Developer's Handbook." If you want to find out how the enemy goes about it ask for a copy from the department at the District Building.

"HOW Women Can Get Credit" is a new brochure written to help women gauge their own credit-worthiness and establish and maintain credit in their own name. Other sections outline the course of action to follow if credit is refused, how to deal with the credit bureau, and how to get a loan.

To obtain a copy of "How Women Can Get Credit," send 20¢ to the DC Chapter of NOW (National Organization for Women), 1424 16th Street, NW, DC 20036.

DC POWER, the people who have been taking on the local utilities, are holding a conference at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 3rd & A SE, on Nov. 8 from 930 am to 1 pm. Conference will discuss the corporate links between banks, businesses and the utilities (two-thirds of PEPCO's board of directors are on the boards of banks and insurance companies; one-third of WGL's board are in real estate); the economic structure of utilities; the economic roles of the consumer and the stockholder; and community action and leverage points. DC POWER suggests that conferees bring their utility bills to find out how rate structure, fuel adjustment pass-through etc. comes out on monthly bills. There's a \$2 registration fee for the conference. Info: DC POWER, 2001 11th NW, DC 20001 (387-7063).

THE CITY has begun its annual leaf collection. Citizens are asked to rake and bag leaves from their own property and place them at regular trash collection points on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. In addition, you can bring bagged leaves to the Mt. Olivet Transfer Station, 1250 Mt. Olivet Road NE from 8 am to 4 pm on Saturdays and Sundays. Areas with heavy leaf-fall will also be covered by leaf vacuum trucks. See the neighborhood news section for schedule.

NOMINATIONS for the 1975 Washingtonians of the Year awards program, sponsored by the Downtown JayCees and the Washingtonian Magazine, can be made through November 21 by sending names and supporting information to Award Committee, Washingtonian Magazine, 1828 L NW, DC 20036.

THE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY Development Department has issued a reminder that landlords must provide heat to tenants whenever the weather warrants it. City regulations require that landlords provide heat adequate to maintain any dwelling at 68° or above from 630 am to 11 pm and 65° from 11 pm to 630 am. Tenants wishing to complain about lack of heat should call 629-4635.

Important Bills Introduced in the City Council

John Wilson has introduced a bill to provide consumers with procedures for redress of improper trade practices.

Willie Hardy has introduced a bill to prevent sediment deposit in the Potomac River and its tributaries and to prevent the movement of soils within the city by soil erosion.

Julius Hobson has introduced a bill to disapprove the expenditure of \$9.6 million for a resource recovery facility. We have run several articles pointing out the questionable nature of this project.

Arrington Dixon has introduced a bill that would encourage the use of arbitration in settling many cases that now go to court. It's a very good bill and is in line with some of the suggestions we made recently concerning neighborhood justice.

The Literacy Action of Washington DC, Inc. is sponsoring a meeting introduce the concepts of one-to-one tutoring as a solution to the problem of illiteracy in Washington. Nov. 11, 7:00-8:30 pm at Martin Luther King Library, 9th & G, NW. 387-7775.



WHAT'S HAPPENING

John A. Wilson's Committee on Public Services and Consumer Affairs will hold hearings on Bill #1-187 which gives consumers the opportunity to present valid complaints to an office, the Office of Consumer Protection, which will have the powers to actually deal with these complaints. Wednesday, November 5 in the Council Chambers, Room 500, District Building, 10am and 2pm.

Jerry Moore Jr. will hold public hearings in several different areas of the city on the problems and successes of the city's trash collection programs and services.

- November 3, Woodridge Library, 18th & Rhode Island, NE, 7pm.
- November 12, St. Teresa's Parish Hall, 13th & V, SE, 7pm.

- November 24, 2nd District Police Headquarters, 3320 Idaho Ave, NW, 7pm.

Arrington Dixon, chairperson of the Government Operations Committee will hold public hearings on the question of residency requirements for DC government employees. Thursday, Nov. 13 at 10 am and 2 pm in Room 500, Council Chambers, District Building.

Nadine Winter will hold a hearing on legislation to enact a statute providing for the creation and governance of condominiums and regulating the offering of condominium units. Friday, Nov. 14, 10am and 2pm and 7:30 pm, Room 500, Council Chamber, District Building.

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